

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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PROTESTANT

Tribute to Archbishop John Ireland and the Catholic Church.

Country Needs the Restraining, Conservative Influence They Exercise.

Never Was There Greater Need For the Church in This Country.

A DAY OVER WHICH ALL REJOICE

The following is an excerpt from a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Ireland and the church which appears in the last issue of the Bellman, a non-Catholic paper published at Minneapolis. It was written with reference to the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Paul Cathedral. After referring to the many distinguished churchmen present, the Bellman says:

Towering over all by reason of his distinguished personality, his rank in the church, his signal ability and his strong position in the regard and affection of the people of the Northwest, irrespective of religious belief, was Archbishop Ireland, exalted with fine zeal for God and humanity, proud in the realization of a long cherished dream, yet humble in the sincere acknowledgment that only through the beneficent goodness of the Most High, to whom alone he ascribed all success, could his great church have accomplished its magnificent work. It was not only the greatest day in the history of the Catholics of the Northwest, it was more—a day to rejoice all those who believe in and hope for the ultimate victory on earth of the principles of the gospel. Well might the loyal and devoted Catholics feel proud of the great demonstration, yet there was occasion also for the liberal spirited Protestant to join in the gratification of the event; it marked not alone a Catholic but a Christian triumph in its broadest and best sense.

The Bellman is a Protestant technically, perhaps a "Protestant," although the word seems harsh when considered in connection with the spirit of religious toleration and freedom which finds expression in the Northwest under the leadership of such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Cotter, Bishop McGolrick, Bishop Schwebach and other leaders of Catholic faith. Nevertheless when the splendid achievements of the Catholic church, both spiritual and material, are considered, the Bellman bows in reverent and respectful admiration to the great religious organization which celebrated with such fitting honor and such devout fervor the laying of the corner stone of its St. Paul Cathedral. There are those who affect to see in the might and power of this grand organization, which bears the banner of the cross, a menace to American institutions; a temporal allegiance to an alien power which may demand from American citizenship such sacrifices as are incompatible with true fidelity to the State. This sentiment, once more prevalent than it now happily is, occasionally finds expression from Protestant pulpits. It is unworthy and un-Christian. Whatever may be the attitude of the Catholic church toward the State in other countries and whatever may be the individual expression of this attitude in portions of our own land, this we of the Northwest know, for by their works we judge them, these brothers of the Catholic faith, that no truer or better Americans, no more praiseworthy citizens, nor followers of a more exalted standard of living exist among us than the faithful adherents of this church.

We can not recognize any distinction between Catholic and Protestant in the discharge of the citizen's duty to his country. If there is any, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of the former. In the upbuilding of the Northwest the Catholic has done at least an equal share. In that it contributes to the better and nobler ambitions of humanity; to charity, to the care of the orphan, to the comfort of the distressed and the peace of the soul, where shall we justly place the Catholic church but in the very front rank of human agencies directed toward the development of divine beneficence? The narrowness of soul, the smallness of mind that would detract by distrust and doubt from the splendid achievements accomplished through the Catholic faith by its priests and laymen, must be pitiful indeed not to be able to recognize that an underlying spirit of humility and true righteousness is the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

The eminent and honored prelate also said: "America in its turn needs religion; it needs good and virtuous men and women, loyal and trustworthy citizens." He might also have added that America needs the Catholic church. Never in the history of this land was there greater need than now for the great restraining, conservative influence which that church is able to exercise upon the wayward spirit of the nation. It is doing what the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

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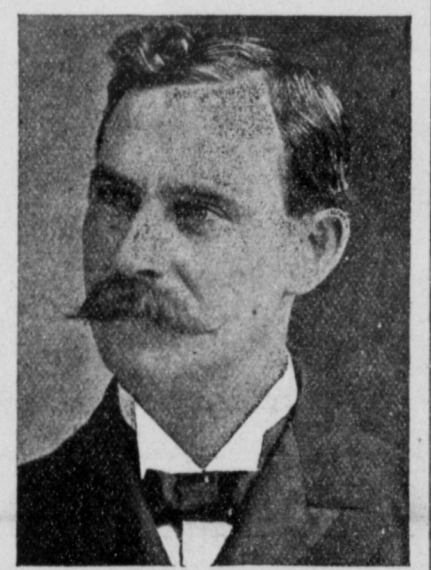
changing purposes, pointing steadily to the value of law, discipline and order; proclaiming the beauty and worth of self-sacrifice and service; teaching the lessons of obedience and humility. With its strong arm it gently but firmly restrains its people from following the dangerous paths which lead to chaos and bids them find their anchor for the present and hope for the future in the quiet and sanctity of the church's influence.

The Protestant as well as the Catholic has reason to be gratified by the evident growth and prosperity of the church as indicated by the erection of St. Paul's noble Cathedral. As for Archbishop John Ireland, we of a somewhat different faith will not consent to be non-participants in the satisfaction which the contemplation of such a character affords humanity. We must insist that he belongs to us also—is of us a part of the same national family. He is a citizen, as we are. In the nation, if not in the church, we share the benefits of his tolerant good will toward mankind, the results of his devotion to the cause of humanity, the value of his example, the healthful influence of his optimism and the inspiration of his sound counsel. We who are not of his church, yet within reach of its benign influence, acknowledge the power for good which he exerts and his exalted and ennobling standard of citizenship. We honor the great churchman, rejoice in the success of his efforts and join fervently in the hope that he may long be spared to carry forward the work of the Master whom he valiantly serves.

WALTER P. LINCOLN

Succeeds Charles A. Wilson as Judge of County Court.

Gov. Beckham has appointed Hon. Walter P. Lincoln Judge of the Jefferson County Court, to succeed



Judge Charles A. Wilson, and upon all sides the appointment was received with expressions of approval. Judge Lincoln is a native of this city, a graduate of St. Xavier's College and the best law schools of the country, and his standing among the legal fraternity and in society circles is the highest. Since coming to the bar in Louisville Judge Lincoln has shown a capacity for labor, combined with ability and high character, which makes his acceptance as County Judge a guarantee that it will be filled with credit to himself and benefit to the county. Judge Wilson made an enviable record and retired from the bench enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who had business in the court.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

They Will Have Big Day at the White City July 31.

Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Catholic Woman's Club on Walnut street there was a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the recently organized Advisory Board of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America. The object of the meeting was to complete the programme for the annual celebration of the local branches of the order, which takes place at the White City on Wednesday, July 31. This Advisory Board was formed to assist all branches in this city and to take charge of the entertainment of the State convention that meets here next year, and therefore the proceeds realized from this celebration will be set aside for a special expense and amusement fund.

Though organized less than two months the board has done much toward bringing the branches closer together. Reports of the different committees were read at the meeting and a number of short addresses relative to the future work of the board were made by Chairman Thomas D. Claire, Col. John Rudd, Thomas Keenan and others. It was decided to hold the next meeting on July 10 in Robinson's Hall, Seventeenth and Main streets, when definite action will be taken on several questions now pending before committees.

NICHOLAS SCHMITT STRICKEN.

Nicholas Schmitt, a staidmaker and well-known German resident of this city, died at his home early Sunday morning from internal hemorrhages, with which he has been suffering for some time. Mr. Schmitt was born in Germany forty-six years ago, coming to this city when still a very young man. Surviving him are his widow and four children, Misses Freda and Nellie and Oscar and Prof. Leo Schmitt, organist at St. Patrick's church. The funeral took place Tuesday from St. Anthony's church.

WAR WITH JAPS

Is Not Among the Improbabilities Within the Next Few Years.

Ambitious Yellow Race Would Like to Have Philippines.

England of Course Is In Sympathy With Our Prospective Foe.

WOULD MEAN PROLONGED CONFLICT

During the war between Russia and Japan the Kentucky Irish American frequently appealed to the American people to take sides with our old friend Russia, which had befriended us during the Revolution. Beside this the Russians are Christians, and the Japanese are Pagans and yellow devils of a race which hates the Christian and the Caucasian. Eminent statesmen pointed out the danger of allowing the yellow race to gain supremacy over the Russians. However, for the sake of trade and to help out a lot of counterfeit missionaries the American people, through the influence of the British press, was constrained to take sides in favor of the Japanese. Now the Japs threaten to come over here and take this country. They may make terms with the Chinese, and if they do they will come pretty near wiping up the earth with their fanatical hordes. It would be a good thing if they do come over here for them to begin on the New York Board of Trade and a lot of British sympathizers in the metropolis. The English Government, which drew the United States into favoring Japan in the late war, is now in sympathy with Japan, and its leading statesmen declare that the United States should surrender the Philippine Islands to the yellow race. They want to turn over a Christian nation to a set of yellow devils without morals, manners or decency.

War between the United States and Japan is not improbable, though some people affect to believe otherwise. Japan's national ambitions and activities have greatly widened, and new forces set in motion by them already have produced friction between American and Japanese interests in several widely distant localities. As yet the more serious hostilities remain in comparative obscurity, known only to a specially interested few, and nursed in diplomatic cabinets, while those which have been actively discussed belong properly in the pin-prick class. But these have served to draw the attention of the world, giving rise to endless speculation on the possibility of war between Japan and the United States, until today many Americans are seriously asking: "What can Japan really do to us?" And while it will probably suffer periodical lapses, this question will grow more insistent as the years pass, and may one day demand a practical answer from the nation. It is evident that the problem contains various elements; those of time, place and collateral physical conditions. In respect to place, the scene of such a conflict seems to be inexorably limited, except minor manifestations, to the Pacific ocean and countries contiguous to it. Just think of it! Should war begin the United States would be placed by circumstances on the defensive and be confronted by the problem of protecting her possessions in the Pacific. Japan's chief effort would naturally be directed against the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to win the lines of communication with the Philippines, by seizing Guam and Hawaii, thus making the task of defending the Philippines harder, and vastly increasing the difficulty of retaking them should they succumb early in the struggle. We need accept, at present, neither of these views; but as much the same propositions are involved in both undertakings, and a solution of one applies directly to the other, it is well to discuss the probabilities involved in a Japanese attempt to take Hawaii first.

In case of war with Japan the United States would be confronted from the beginning of such a war with the necessity of holding Hawaii, and then preparing to retake the Philippines. This would mean a prolonged and very expensive conflict; for it need not be presumed that if the American people should enter upon such a war they would permit their Government to abandon it until victory was secured or the fatality of further effort firmly established. The problems which would confront the naval and military authorities of the United States would be: First, to wrest naval control of Asiatic waters from Japan; second, to use this control, if secured, to blockade the coast of Japan so effectively as possible, in order to cripple her trade and industry, and prevent the reinforcement and supply of Japanese troops to the Philippines; third, to dispatch enough troops to the Philippines to defeat the Japanese armies there and recover possession of the islands. While to accomplish all this

is by no means impossible, it would be an enormous undertaking, and would probably require from two to three years.

All of this war talk could have been avoided had the United States Government done the square thing with Russia in the late war between the yellow Japs and their Christian rivals.

ENCOURAGING

Talks and Reports Enthusiasm Members of Division I, A. O. H.

The increased attendance when President Clines opened the meeting of Division I, A. O. H., on Friday night, together with the encouraging talks and reports, caused the members and showed interest that was very gratifying. There were no sick claims and Secretary Peter Cusick's collections considerably increased the snug sum in the division strong box. Thomas Rodgers and Daniel E. Cronin were elected to membership and one application was received with a number promised.

Charles F. Raidy, always an earnest speaker, when introduced to deliver an address, expressed himself almost ready to work for and serve the A. O. H., but was at a loss to tell those present anything they did not already know. The speaker then took up the motto of the order, "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity," and made a most interesting and instructive talk that was frequently applauded. He dwelt upon the principles of the order, which when observed made the members better citizens and better Catholics.

State President Butler was called upon and spoke encouragingly of the progress the order was making in Kentucky and congratulated Division I upon its good work. Speaking for the Irish field day he said he never before saw such interest taken and success seems assured. The park offers every advantage for a large and jolly outing and the field was being put in splendid condition for the athletic contests.

Tom Dolan, of the Games Committee, received the Division I had accepted the challenge for a tug of war, and Tim Sullivan and Edward Craddock, two of the heaviest men in the order, were selected to head the team that will represent Division I. It was also reported that the other events, which insure an interesting programme.

SPLENDID SERVICE.

Street Car Company Caring For Thousands Without Accident.

The splendid service the Louisville Railway Company has rendered the public this summer has occasioned much favorable comment and praise for the management. Every day thousands are carried to the parks and nearby points penetrated by the suburban service and with but very few accidents. This last has sprung into great popularity and every Sunday the cars are crowded with people who avail themselves of the opportunity of spending the day away from the heat and dust of the city. New cars are being constantly added to the rolling stock and everything possible done to meet the public requirements. Thousands of dollars are being spent for extensions and improvements that give employment to large forces of men, thus adding to the material prosperity of the city. With the best of feeling prevailing between the public, the employees and the company, Louisville has a railway system of which her people may well feel proud—one that is not surpassed by any other city in the country.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Kierce, who died of a complication of diseases Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock after a long illness, was held Tuesday morning from St. Patrick's church. Mrs. Kierce was the widow of John Kierce. She is survived by one son, John Kierce, Jr.

The remains of John D. Flynn, who died at Gulfport, Miss., arrived here Monday morning and were taken to the residence of his sister, Miss Ella Flynn, 1818 Frankfort avenue. Flynn was sixty years old and a former resident of this city. He had twenty years ago went South with the Gulf and Ship Island railroad. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the church of St. Frances of Rome, Rev. Father White officiating at the solemn obsequies.

Miss Nellie Harlow, for years one of the best known and most popular school teachers in the city, died Monday afternoon at her home, 2303 West Walnut street, after a long illness of nervous prostration. She was the daughter of Stationkeeper Henry Harlow and a sister of Miss Mary Harlow, another well known teacher. Miss Harlow was the possessor of qualities that endeared her to friends and pupils, who were deeply grieved when they learned of her death. She was a Christian woman in all the term implies, and the esteem in which she was held was attested by the large assemblage of mourning friends at the requiem mass and funeral services at St. Charles' church, of which she was a most exemplary member.

THEY LEAD.

Two of the largest conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the United States are St. Patrick's and St. William's, of this city, which lead with an aggregate membership of nearly 400.

IRISH HARP.

Miss Violet Kelly's Interesting Story of the National Musical Instrument.

Figures in Nations Young With the World and Now No More.

Was Utilized by Abbots and Bishops in the Fifth Century.

WILL AGAIN TAKE PROPER PLACE

Miss Violet Kelly, the noted Irish harpist, now residing in London, has furnished the basis for the following interesting story of the national musical instrument of her native land.

The story of the harp is best told in Ireland, for though the harp is as old as the world almost, and figures in the relics of nations that were young with the world, and are now no more, it is more closely connected with Ireland's song and story, ancient and modern, than with that of any other of the great national families. The Aryan settlers of Ireland brought their harps with them from Western Asia and Eastern Europe, upon which the praise of the Creator was played, and through all the stories of war and wassail, in great national gatherings, and individual chieftains' festivities, and at funerals, the harp has been an important personage, and the playing of the harp a regular and well paid profession. Cambrensis tells of abbots and bishops who, in the fifth century, traveled about with their harps, utilizing their music to help win souls to God—to melt sinners' hearts.

In 550 A. D. there was a great three days' national parliament or Feis at Tara, at which over a thousand bards were present with their harps—both eruit and clairsench. In the fifth and sixth centuries Irish missionaries introduced the harp into England, and even so late as the eleventh century the practice continued among the Welsh bards of receiving instructions in the bardic profession from Ireland. At the Eisteddfod in Caerwys, in 1100, Welsh music was codified under the direction of the Irish bard Malachi, and twenty-four musical canons were adopted. And so it went on. Not only was the harp a necessity in every Irish home, but it was a necessity down to the very days of the English invasion a recognized institution in England, Scotland and Wales. The musician was generally the poet and historian, though the bard and the poet were two distinct persons, the poet writing for the bard's singing. The great deeds of Irish kings and chieftains were thus sung at home and abroad, and events of local as well as national importance kept before the people. After the English invasion the bard's mission became more important—they kept up the spirit of rebellion to the usurper and encouraged the people to hope and to fight until the jealousy and anger of the invader were aroused and death to harp and harper became a fixed English policy.

A notable exception to the English hatred of the Irish harp was that of Charles I., who was partial to it and encouraged the Irish harpers. Under James, the harp, as the national emblem of Ireland, was first quartered on the English royal arms. A prominent official of St. James' court is recorded as saying: "The best reason for the adoption of the harp as representative of Ireland was that it represented Ireland itself in being such an instrument that it required more cost to keep in tune than any other, which remark, coming from that source, quite compliments the Irish people."

Galilei, writing in 1835, praises the Irish harp and acknowledges Italy's indebtedness to Ireland for it. Bacon said about the same time, "No harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp." A French historian, writing in 1644, said, "The Irish are very fond of the harp, on which they nearly all play." Under Charles I. the harp was still commonly in the hands of the Irish people, every house having one or two. Then came Cromwell and a fierce crusade was begun against Irish music. His rage could not stand the sight of an Irish harp, and by his orders they were not only confiscated, but broken into pieces wherever found in Ireland. Archdeacon Lynch, in Ireland at that time, in the secrecy of his hiding place, wrote a history of the Irish harp, giving the minutest details of its construction and appearance in its various forms so that posterity might know that there had been such an instrument in Ireland in common use.

Many of the Irish harpers fled to the continent in these dark days, and from 1700 on we find the Irish harp in Bavaria and in France fitted with pedals, and then with double pedals, and otherwise improved and enlarged. With the Irish it had been used to accompany the voice principally, but Handel wrote parts for it in his orchestral instrument of great dignity and value. Numerous attempts in later times have been made to revive the old life of the harp in Ireland. In Belfast especially, during the past century, associations were formed for the cultivation of the harp and the making of it was encouraged by liberal purchasers.

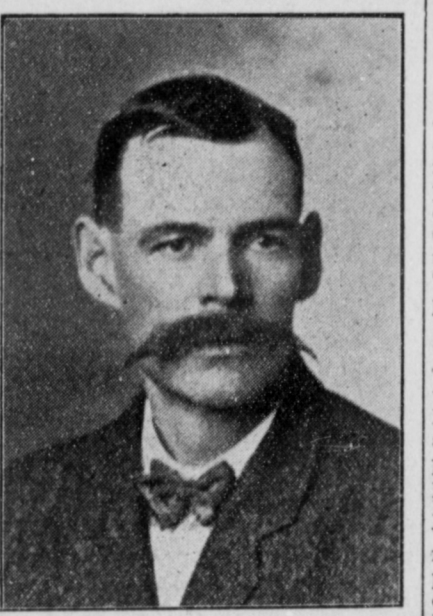
In 1600 every house in Ireland had its harp or two, when England and Scotland and Wales had none but

borrowed Irish ones. The spirit of music was there, and the genius was there, but today the mass of the people have no music in their homes and no knowledge of the science that was once their common property. To the thoughtful Irish striving for a national standard for their country, it points a very great and a very sad lesson. However there is no doubt but that the tenacity and fidelity of the Irish race to their own ideals—an eminently musical people—will be asserted, and that it is only a question of time when the harp of Ireland will once more be the popular musical instrument of Hibernia. The great language and industrial movements of today are making rapid strides in reviving all the praiseworthy customs of other days, and the harp will soon replace the English concertina and German melodeon.

STEP BY STEP.

James Kilkelly Has Risen In Business and Society Circles.

With this article appears the picture of James Kilkelly, who through his own efforts and indefatigable industry has risen to a high standing in business and society circles. Born in this city of poor but respectable Irish parents and while yet a boy Mr. Kilkelly went to work for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, where he spent several years before accepting a position with Leahy & Scoulton, coal dealers, with whom he remained for a long



time. When the Scanlon Coal Company was organized some years ago he cast his fortunes with that corporation, with results that have far surpassed his expectation, and there he is today. Few men have a larger following in the coal business and in the winter he keeps countless homes bright and warm.

Mr. Kilkelly is equally prominent in society circles, being Vice President of Division I, A. O. H., a member of the County Board and several other Catholic organizations. He is happily married and the father of an interesting family. All are interested in Irish affairs, the little ones being known for their musical talent.

FEDERATION.

Interesting and Instructive Meeting Promised Thursday Night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Federation of Catholic Societies will be held Thursday night, July 11, at the Catholic Women's Club, Walnut street between Third and Fourth. It is hoped and expected that a full attendance of delegates will be present. The matter of final arrangements for attending the Indianapolis convention from July 14 to 18 will be up for disposition. It is announced that the Claypool House is to be the headquarters, and delegates or those wishing to go can obtain a rate of \$2.16 by going to Jeffersonville for their tickets. A supply of Bulletins will be on hand and also literature relating to the national meeting. The meeting, as has been announced, will be in charge of the delegates from the four Hibernian divisions, and will be addressed also by Edward Neillaus, of the Glanbrook, and it is expected also by William M. Higgins, of the Kentucky Irish American, so that President Rogers and his able helpers and co-officers feel safe in promising all who attend an evening of enjoyment. All are welcome. It is expected that the matter of the St. Vincent de Paul Society joining the Federation will also come up, as it is hoped the committee in charge will by that time be ready to report. The lady delegates, under the leadership of Miss Mary Sheridan and Margaret Foley, are to have charge of the entertainment of the meeting in August.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Peter J. Dowling, one of the officers of the Kentucky Stove Company and a gentleman prominent in local Catholic society circles, who had a narrow escape from serious injury last week, is making nice progress toward recovery. Last week at the foundry works Mr. Dowling was inspecting a gasoline barrel that was supposed to be empty, when there was a terrific explosion. Fortunately he was the only one near, and when rescued it was found that his head, face and hands were painfully burned. For awhile his friends were greatly alarmed, and all will be glad to know that he is again able to fill the duties of his position.

WEST POINT.

Greatest Military Academy in the World Is Located There.

Attention to Duty the Striking Characteristic of American Soldier.

John C. Calhoun, Irish-American War Secretary, Devised Training Scheme.

SYSTEM NOT CHANGED IN CENTURY

Every American citizen is proud of West Point Military Academy where young men are trained in military tactics in order to be prepared for the defense of their country if called upon. Foreign soldiers who have visited West Point say it is the most thoroughly equipped of any of the military academies of the world. The graduates from West Point come from the common people and not from the aristocracy, as in some countries in Europe. Attention to duty is the characteristic of the graduate of West Point. The art of war is a complex one and John C. Calhoun, an Irish-American who was Secretary of War in 1817, saw, after the second war with Great Britain that it would be necessary to have a man at the head of the military academy who had thorough training in discipline and he selected for this position Nathaniel Thayer, of Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and made him superintendent. The system devised by Thayer is almost identical with the plan in use in the academy today.

Soldier making was a theme of Col. Thayer had an almost intuitive comprehension. He realized that it was not a matter of curriculum merely, but as well of physique and character. It was necessary to produce a type. So thorough was his plan that up to Secretary Elihu Root's administration no changes were made in requirements except a more complete knowledge of geography and United States history. The cadet is not a free agent at college; left to elect at will what pleases his individual tastes and develops his own propensities. He is a soldier in which Col. Thayer had an almost intuitive comprehension. He realized that it was not a matter of curriculum merely, but as well of physique and character. It was necessary to produce a type. So thorough was his plan that up to Secretary Elihu Root's administration no changes were made in requirements except a more complete knowledge of geography and United States history. The cadet is not a free agent at college; left to elect at will what pleases his individual tastes and develops his own propensities. He is a soldier in his own proper sense, and after being graduated, are to follow as only happens at one other institution, the Annapolis Naval Academy. They are dominated by the spirit of the corps and must have or develop the taste of the soldier. There is no fear of loss individually, of becoming a machine. The courses, prepared with a definite aim and balance, are taken by all with the certainty that a thorough knowledge of fundamental principles and how to apply them is a higher standard of scholarship than a shallow knowledge of wider scope.

There is just time for academic work, for military work, for physical culture, for athletics, and there is no leniency for a boy's lapses at any time. The academic day is completed at 8:30 p. m., and all the outdoor military instruction, including guard mounting, is given consecutively after the drill. Lectures on the preparation of records and returns, customs of the service, uniform and equipments, military etiquette, horse equipment, infantry, cavalry and artillery are put into a schedule, every moment of which is estimated and much time is predetermined. And with all this rigor of requirements, West Point has time to stand high in athletics.

There is no attempt at West Point to cram a cadet with knowledge. There are two studies at a time, and considered enough. It is really a great technical school where the simple fundamental principles of a course are made perfectly clear and a reasonable facility in handling the process necessary to their practical application demanded of each. Every day each member of a class is under fire of the instructor, and he and every other cadet knows just where he and every other cadet stands in every study. Work he sees brought to result, and his whole day is a battle to attain the next goal and avoid the odium of being "found." It is an institution where nothing is left to whim or caprice, where the commandant reports:

"The uniform of cadets has been in no way changed except that a new shoe has been adopted, which is satisfactory in appearance, in wear and in comfort to the foot. The former hop shoe has been replaced by a dancing pump."

Hazing is over, say all the officers, but there is a beneficent method still in vogue by which the local starch is taken out of the newly initiated freshman. There is a tale of one who came with clippings from home newspapers editorializing on his cleverness and marked ability. It was necessary that he learn them all in a repetition on demand of the upper classmen, who had averted by his presence. It worked. It was not "found," and is no doubt one of those now who know that efficient service to the country demands a special oratorical or laudatory skill. It is the West Point method to do and say nothing about it.

THIS IS EASY.

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ADDRESS THE SECRETARY.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

**The Important Part They Played in Settling This Country and in
Securing Its Independence.**

The prominent part which the Irish took in the settlement of the original thirteen States of the Union is not understood by many Irish-Americans or other Americans of the present day. May 13, 1607, Capt. Newport and his Virginia colonists, consisting of "poor gentlemen, tradesmen, serving men and libertines." On November 21, 1620, the Mayflower arrived at Cape Cod and a few weeks later the one hundred and three souls on board landed at the historic rock of Plymouth. It soon became obvious to far-seeing men that the colonies only wanted population to make them prosperous. The first immigration from Ireland into America was compulsory. Prendergrast in the History of the Cromwellian Settlement says: "The Commissioners of Ireland gave them"—merchants of Bristol, England—"orders upon the Governors of garrisons to deliver to them prisoners of war; upon masters of work-houses for the destitute in their care, 'who were of an age to labor, or if women, were of marriageable age and not past breeding; and gave directions to all in authority to seize those who had no visible means, and deliver them to these agents of the British merchants. * * * As one instance out of many: Capt. John Vernon was employed by the Commissioners of Ireland into England, and contracted in their behalf with Mr. Daniel Sellick and Mr. Leader, under his hand, bearing date September 14, 1653, to supply them with two hundred and fifty women of the Irish nation above twelve years and under the age of forty-five, to be found in the country within twenty miles of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, Waterford and Wexford, to transport them into New England." The Rev. Augusta J. Theobald, in "The Irish Race in the Past and Present," says, "It is calculated that in four years those English firms of slave-dealers had shipped 6,400 Irish men and women, boys and maidens, to the British Colonies of North America." Voluntary immigration soon followed. Maryland from its Catholic origin was at an early period a point of attraction and so rapidly did the Irish Catholic element multiply that in 1708 the Protestant inhabitants passed an act imposing a fine of "twenty shillings for poll on Irish servants, to prevent the importing of too great a number of Irish Papists into the province," and a more stringent act to the same purpose was passed in 1717. "In 1727," says the Philadelphia Gazette, "in Newcastle Government their arrived last year 4,500 persons chiefly from Ireland, and at Philadelphia in one year 1,115 Irish, of whom none were servants." From December, 1728, to December, 1729, the proportion of immigrants landing in the Pennsylvania province was as follows: English, 267; Scotch, 43; German, 243; Irish, 5,655; the Irish being thus nearly ten to one of all other nationalities together, and that proportion was practically sustained down to the Revolution of 1776. By 1729 the Irish element had increased so largely in Pennsylvania that a prominent member of the Provincial Government expressed himself glad to find that the Parliament (of Great Britain) was about to take measures to prevent a too forceful immigration of Irish settlers. "It looks," he said, "as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants hither; for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear is that if they continue to come they will make themselves proprietors of the province."

Not long before our Revolutionary war the abolition of the title of agistment, or title on pastureage of cattle, made pastureage so much more profitable than tillage that the landlords throughout the north of Ireland began to consolidate their farms and expel their tenantry, most of whom were Protestants. Whole villages of Protestants, the descendants of those who had been induced to settle in Ireland by the exclusive privileges conceded to them by the policy of the English Government, were depopulated.

The Rev. T. A. Spencer in his history of the United States says: "In 1737 multitudes of laborers and husbandmen in Ireland, unable to procure a comfortable subsistence for their families in their native land, embarked for America." Speaking of New Hampshire in 1738 he says: "The manufacture of linen was considerably increased by the coming of Irish immigrants to this colony." On the general subject of pre-revolutionary immigration he makes these statements: "No complete memorial has been transmitted of the emigrations that took place from Europe to America, but from the few illustrative facts that are actually preserved they seem to have been amazingly copious. In the year 1773, there arrived at Philadelphia 3,500 immigrants from Ireland alone amounts to 17,350. Almost all of them emigrated at their own charge; a great majority of them were persons employed in the linen manufacture, or farmers possessed of some property which they converted into money and carried with them. Within the first fortnight of August, 1773, there arrived at Philadelphia 3,500 immigrants from Ireland, and from the same document which recorded this circumstance it appears that vessels were arriving every month freighted with immigrants from Holland, Germany, and especially from Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. As most of the immigrants, and particularly those from Ireland and Scotland, were personally discontented with their treatment in Europe, their accession to the colonial population, it might reasonably be supposed, had no tendency to diminish or counteract the hostile sentiments toward Britain which were daily gathering force in America." These Irish immigrants did not settle down in the cities, but pushed out into the wilderness to make homes for themselves, and the Pennsylvania authorities complained that they fomented trouble with the Indian tribes by their disposition to intrude on the Indian hunting ground in their search for lands. From Pennsylvania they pushed down into the Valley of Virginia and many settled in the Carolinas.

The struggle for American independence had no more strenuous supporters than the Irish-born and Irish-descended colonists of that time. Before a committee of the British House of Commons on the conduct of the American war, of which Edmund Burke was a member, Major Gen. Robertson, who had served in America for twenty-four years, when asked by Burke "How are the Provincial corps composed; are they mostly Americans or emigrants from the various nations of Europe?" General Robertson's answer was: "Some corps mostly natives; the greatest number such as can be got. * * * General Lee (Charles) informed me that half the rebel continental (regular) army were from Ireland." The Irish names in the register of Revolutionary soldiers published by the State of New Jersey in 1872 shows a remarkable number of Irish names.

Not only in the rank and file of Washington's army, but among the most distinguished officers were men of Irish birth, of Irish descent. Generals Anthony Wayne, Henry Knox and Edward Hank, Washington's Adjutant General, were sons of Irish parents. Generals Walter Stuart, William Thompson and William Irvine were born in Ireland, as was John Barry, the first Commodore of the American navy. General Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec, was born at Conroy Castle, near Raphoe, in County Donegal. On the news of his death Sir Henry Newnham appeared in the Irish Parliament in full mourning, and when General Montgomery's wife visited Ireland she was visited by the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont. General John Sullivan and his two brothers, Daniel and Ebenezer, were among the most distinguished Revolutionary soldiers, and Daniel Webster used to take pleasure in imitating the rich brogue of General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, who was the son of one of the oldest Irish colonists of New Hampshire.

Some time before the Revolutionary war there had been formed by the Irish settlers "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," where Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers and Episcopalians were united as a band of brothers. In the year 1766 the Gloucester Fox-hunting Club was instituted and continued its meetings till 1818. Many of its members were also members of the Sons of St. Patrick, and from the two associations was formed the "first troop of Pennsylvania cavalry," of which General Washington said: "Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me."

Until the flames of war broke out the objects of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were purely social and convivial. They met and dined and sang and joked as Irishmen have been wont to do from time immemorial, and many a time Washington was present at their festivities. On December 17, 1781, General Washington was "unanimously adopted a member of the society," and not only did he accept the preferred honor, but also an invitation to dinner, at which were the bravest and most distinguished Generals of the allied armies of France and America. The side which the society took in the Revolutionary war was early unmistakably indicated by their proceedings at a meeting on December 17, 1775, when one Thomas Bott was by a unanimous vote expelled from the society for "taking an active part against the liberties of America." The devotion of the members of the society to the cause of American liberty was acknowledged by Washington himself in a letter to the President of the society in which he described the society as "distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked." Stephen Moylan, the first President of the society, a native of the south of Ireland and brother to the Catholic Bishop of Cork, was distinguished by the confidence of Washington and rose to the rank of Brigadier General of cavalry. Col. Richard Butler, a member, became a Major General in the United States army and was killed by an Indian at St. Clair's defeat in 1791.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick not only distinguished themselves as soldiers but they rendered other not less useful services. At a time when everything depended on the vigorous prosecution of the war it was found almost impossible to arouse the public spirit of the Americans. In this emergency the plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months, was conceived and carried into execution. Ninety-three individuals and firms subscribed and the amount realized was \$300,000. Of this twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick subscribed \$103,500. Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was a member of the society.

JACKSON AND MUTINEERS.

While Gen. Jackson was conducting his campaign against the Creeks in Alabama the privations and hardships the raw levies had to endure were too much for a company of Tennesseans. They mutinied, declared their intention of returning home and set out, every man with his arms. The General lay on a sick bed in his tent, but hearing of the revolt sprang up, dressed, ordered his horse, and picking up the first gun in his way started on a gallop alone after the disaffected ones. Overtaking and passing them, he wheeled his horse and presenting his gun as he swept the line with his stern and fiery glance, he shouted: "Back to your duty! I'll blow out the brains of the first man that dares make a step forward! Wheel, march!" The men cowered under his eye, hesitated a moment, then obeyed his order, wheeled and returned to camp, the General following. When they had entered the lines and stood in the presence of the whole force, the General came around in front, alighted, threw his gun on the ground and said, loud enough to be heard by all, "That old gun had no lock in it."

DOUBLED AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Y. M. I. held their regular meeting at their hall on Washington street last week, when a class of fourteen was initiated and sixteen new members were voted upon. Within the last six months the Y. M. I. has doubled its membership, and at present there is an increase of ten to fifteen new members each month. Memphis will be entitled to two delegates in the Kentucky jurisdiction Grand Council at Owensboro next month.

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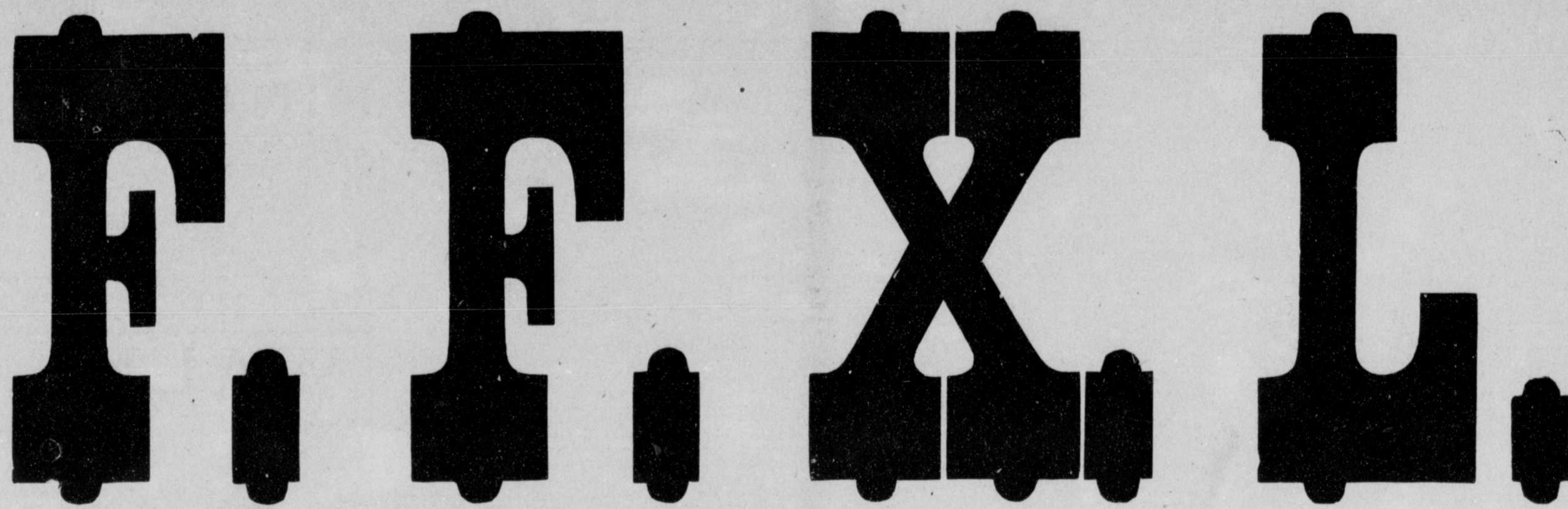
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CHURCH BELLS.

St. Patrick's Was Among First
Introduced by Christian
Church.

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Relic of Irish Metal
Work.

Made in the Fifth Century and
Weighs Only a Few
Ounces.

ASSOCIATIONS MADE THEM PRECIOUS

It was the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records having found some in the palace of Nimroud. The first Christian bells, like Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces, and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached in Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to the humble "Cloghan-cadhacta" Patrick, or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches high by five inches broad, four inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, beat into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazened or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 532.

Such as this were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and advancing art soon claimed the bells to work on, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect resonance. We are fortunate enough to have on loan the finest example in the Bangor bell of what the craft of bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many other famous bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the church loved these ancient bells, and their associations rendered them most precious relics. They must be preserved, and the far famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and brought the national art, then in the zenith

of its perfection, to bear on the "cases" to hold them, called "shrines," and by far the most beautiful of all was that for the bell of the great patron saint of Ireland.

The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their creations. With an independence of thought they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the stone roofed churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see in the reliquaries or shrines another master thought, repeated nowhere else, and these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few found a resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

The "shrine" was made to inclose the rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donell McAuley, whose name is given in the inscription, filled the see of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamental parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is adorned with silver gilt plated, and knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with scrolls, some in alto-relievo and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been handed down from custodian to custodian, generally of the same family.

MAKES LAST ROUTE.

John C. Brady, for years past a well known letter carrier of the West End, succumbed Thursday night to the ravages of consumption, from which he had long been a sufferer. Before entering the postal service he was a clerk at Avery & Sons, and among his wide circle of acquaintances was held in high esteem. The little five-year-old daughter is the only survivor, his wife having died three years ago. Funeral services were held at St. Patrick's church Saturday afternoon and were attended by many sorrowing friends.

COMPETENT MUSIC INSTRUCTOR.

In another column will be found the card and prices of Prof. Constantine Kollros, to which we would call attention. Prof. Kollros is recognized as one of the most competent music teachers in Louisville, and parents would do well to send their children to him for lessons. For many years he has been the musical instructor at St. Xavier's College and director of the choir at St. Anthony's church, where his son, Leo Kollros, the well known piano teacher, is the organist.

TRADITION.

Says That Ghosts Ride Through
Numerous Sections of
Ireland.

Very Pretty Legend About the
Ill-Fated Lord Edward
Fitzgerald.

Spectral Earl of Kildare Said
to Yet Drive Across the
Curragh.

HAPPENS EVERY SEVEN YEARS

People are so much accustomed to hear of ghosts walking or rather gliding that it may be as well to call attention to the fact that in quite a number of the ancestral homes of Ireland the supernatural visitors make a point of either riding or driving. There is the spectral Earl of Kildare, ancestor of the young Duke of Leinster, who at the end of every seventh year rides across the famous Curragh, where the race course and the military camp are, carrying a silver cup in his right hand, and holding the reins in his left. He is mounted on a snow white charger whose shoes are of solid silver, and the tradition insists that should the horse at any time appear with his silver shoes worn out, either an Earl of Kildare or a member of the Fitzgerald family, of which he is the chief, will annihilate all the enemies of Ireland.

It is declared that Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the ill-fated son of the twentieth Earl of Kildare and first Duke of Leinster, caught sight of this ghostly apparition and imagined that the silver shoes were worn out, and that it was this which led him to head the rising of '98, which resulted in his arrest and his death in prison from his wounds. His widow, famous Pamela, who is generally believed to have been a half-sister of King Louis Philippe, afterward married Mr. Fitzcarrin, the American Consul at Hamburg. Further tradition concerning the spectral Earl of Kildare goes to show that if he should appear without the silver cup in his right hand it would be an omen that the line of Fitzgeralds would shortly afterward become extinct.

CURES CROUP.

Turpentine is one of the best remedies for croup. A piece of flannel should be saturated with it, and placed on the child's throat and chest.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

GREETING.

With this double issue the Kentucky Irish American enters upon another year, which it hopes will be a prosperous one for itself, its readers and advertisers. During the past year every pledge has been kept and every obligation met, and therefore the Kentucky Irish American continues to grow. Not only is it steadily increasing in circulation, but every week shows a gain in the volume of advertising. All other departments show a healthy growth, and we again thank our loyal friends and patrons who are helping to make the Kentucky Irish American a success, promising our best efforts to do everything to make this paper brighter and newer if possible.

THE LID.

The lid went on last Sunday in Louisville but was promptly removed Monday morning and has been off ever since, and therefore but little good was accomplished. This lid business smacks somewhat of hypocrisy. The fault lies not with the Sunday saloon, but with the saloons with wine room and dance hall attachments that are disorderly at all times and where the young and unwary are lured to their ruin. The Kentucky Irish American would suggest that the reformers get after these dives and have their licenses revoked. This can be done without hurt to the places that are as properly and respectfully conducted as are those engaged in other lines of business. How long would a drug store, grocery or bakery be tolerated that dispensed poisonous and impure stuffs and allowed disorderly gatherings to be permitted to exist? Apply the same rule and there will be no cause for complaint against the Sunday saloon. In this reform movement judgment should be used and the innocent not be made to suffer for the acts of the guilty. The right way to do is to make those engaged in the business do right all the time or else lose their license.

IRELAND AFTER ST. PATRICK.

Who can deny that the religion which St. Patrick gave to Ireland is divine? A thousand years of sanctity attest it; three thousands years of martyrdom attest it. If men will deny the virtues which it creates, the fortitude which it inspires, let them look to the history of Ireland. If men say that the Catholic religion flourishes only because of the splendor of its ceremonial, the grandeur of its liturgy and its appeal to the senses, let them look to the history of Ireland. What sustained the faith when the church and altar disappeared? When no light gleamed and no organ pealed, but all was desolation for centuries? No purely natural explanation can explain the supernatural fact that a whole people preferred for ten generations confiscation, exile and death rather than surrender their faith; and the true reason lies in the all-important circumstance that the religion of the Irish people was the true religion of our Lord, bringing not only light to the intelligence but grace and strength to the heart and will of the nation. The light of their divine faith showed them the hollowness and fallacy of Protestantism, in which they recognized an outrage on common sense and reason, as well as upon God; and the grace of their religion enabled them to suffer and die in its defense. The new and false religion assailed precisely those points of Catholic teaching which he had engraved most deeply on the mind and heart of Ireland, as if he had anticipated the trial and prepared for it. Attachment to the Holy See was more than a sentiment; it was a passion in the Irish bosom. Through good report and evil Ireland was always faithful to Peter's chair, and it is a curious fact that when the Christian world was confused by the pretensions of antipopes, and all the nations of Christendom were one time or another led astray, Ireland with an instinct truly supernatural never failed to discover, to proclaim and to obey the true Pontiff. She is the only Catholic nation that never was, for a moment, separated from Peter, nor mistaken her allegiance to him. Her prayer, her obedience and her love were the inheritance of each succeeding generation, from Celestine, who sent St. Patrick to Ireland, to Pius X. of Rome, who recently declared to Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "the Catholics of Ireland are the most loyal in the world."

Every Catholic land union with Rome is a principle. In Ireland it is a devotion. And so when the evil

genius of Protestantism stalked through the land and with loud voice demanded of the Irish people separation from Rome, or their lives, the faithful people of God consented to die rather than renounce the faith of their fathers, transmitted to them through the saints. Devotion to the mother of God was the next great feature of the apostle's preaching and of Ireland's Catholicity. The image of all that was fairest in nature and grace, which arose before the eyes of the people, as depicted by their great apostle, captivated their imaginations and their hearts. They called her in their prayers their darling Virgin. In every family in the land the eldest daughter was a Mary; every Irish maid or mother emulated the purity of her virgin innocence, or the strength and tenderness of her maternal love. With the keenness of love they associated their joys and sorrows with hers; and the ineffable grace of her maiden modesty which clung to the very mothers of Ireland seemed to be the brightest reflection of Mary which had lingered upon earth. Never was the mother of God so dear to Ireland as in the days of the nation's persecution and sorrow. But the fact most glorious and palpable today is that Ireland's Catholicity has risen again to every external glory of worship and triumphed over every enemy. Has not the Irish church risen again to more than her former glory? The land is covered once more with fair churches, convents, colleges and monasteries as of old, and who shall say that the religion that could thus suffer and rise again is not from God?

The vigorous Catholic Sun enters a Syracusan protest against the Anglo-Saxon mutilation of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and calls upon New York Hibernians to rouse and see that the obliterated stanza be restored. It ought to be as gross a crime to meddle with the country's national air as it is to tear down and trample the nation's flag.

The flag of the United States, adopted by Congress and unfurled on June 4, 1777, contained but thirteen stars, representing that many free and independent States. The flag of 1907 illustrates the expansion of the nation, its forty-six stars representing the forty-six States of the Union, including Oklahoma.

The Kentucky Irish American tenders hearty congratulations to Judge Walter P. Lincoln, and predicts for him a record equal to that of any of his illustrious predecessors on the County Court bench.

THRIVING INDUSTRY.

Louisville Taking Front Rank in the Production of Flour.

While many may not realize the fact it is nevertheless true that Louisville today stands foremost in the flour producing cities of the country. The Ballard & Ballard Company, whose Obelisk brand of flour is famous the world over, is this year taxed more than ever before to meet the demand for its product. Each year additions and improvements have been made to the mills on East Broadway and the elevators, until they have a daily capacity of thousands of barrels, which are immediately loaded into cars and shipped to all parts of the globe. This industry of itself is drawing world-wide attention to Louisville, and should therefore be fostered and encouraged by all her citizens. A trip through the Ballard mills is most interesting. Notwithstanding the immense amount of machinery required and the large force of employees not a speck of dirt or dust can be found in any of the departments. Cleanliness as well as good flour appears to be the motto and is apparent on all sides. For the convenience of the hundreds of employees there are spacious dining, lounging and smoking rooms and toilets. The Messrs. Ballard are kind and liberal to their employees, whose requests always receive just consideration. With such pleasant relations existing it is no wonder that they are as determined as the company to maintain the reputation of Ballard flour and increase the business to still greater proportions.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Concordia Singing Society will run a special excursion train to Hawesville and Cannelton on Sunday, July 14, the train leaving the Seventh-street depot at 7:45 a. m. and returning leaves Hawesville at 8 o'clock p. m. The round trip fare will be \$1.25, which includes ferry transportation from Hawesville to Cannelton. The Concordia Society always makes it pleasant for its guests and a large attendance is expected to make this trip.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Edward Schuster, of South Louisville, is visiting relatives at Paducah.

Mrs. William Bolger, of South Louisville, spent the past week with relatives in St. Louis.

Mrs. S. Beach, of Whiting, Ind., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Patrick Tracy, in Jeffersonville.

Miles Mattingly left Wednesday to celebrate the national holiday with his family at Owensboro.

Mrs. Edward Carr and children, of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting here, the guests of Mrs. Will Murphy.

Miss Lula McCullough left yesterday for White Mills, where she will spend her two weeks' vacation.

Will Cannon will arrive home tomorrow from Simpsonville, where he has been visiting during the past week.

Miss Margaret Hennessy left yesterday for Lebanon for a two weeks' visit as the guest of Miss Sallie Hagan.

Mrs. Sam J. Dant and children have been the guests of Mrs. Dant's father, Sylvester Rapier, the New Haven banker.

Frank A. Gathof has gone to Nashville to join his family and spend two weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Dowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Schulten and children left last week to spend a month at the Thousand Islands and the East.

Mrs. Frank Breslan, of Cincinnati, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas McKenna, at Howard Park, just over the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Neighbors and children, of South Louisville, have been spending a week with relatives at Elizabethtown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Welsh, of 521 O street, had as their guests this week Mrs. Mollie Leet and Miss Lillie Parris, of Owensboro.

Mrs. Spalding Coleman and her daughter, Miss Virginia Coleman, have gone to Wequetonsing, Mich., to remain until September.

Mrs. Lovell Beeler and daughters, Margaret and Ethel, have returned to their home at New Haven, after a visit to Robert Beeler.

Mrs. Thomas Hickey, 1611 Ekin Avenue, New Albany, had as her guest this week her charming niece, Miss Carrie Rowland, of Memphis, Tenn.

Councilman Michael Reichert, who was last Saturday called to Fond du Lac, Wis., to attend the funeral of a relative, is expected to arrive home today.

Misses Lizzie and Bertha Haydon, of Springfield, spent two weeks here visiting their cousin, Miss Marie Merimee, and Mrs. Ray, of Haldeman avenue.

Miss Clara Coyle, East Eighth street, New Albany, has as her guest Miss Rose Peters, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been receiving much social attention.

Little Miss Minnie Kellner and her aunt, Miss Lizzie Weitzel, have been enjoying a delightful visit at Frankfort, where they were the guests of Mrs. William Weitzel.

Mrs. Daniel O'Hern will soon join her husband at Memphis, Ind., and will make that place her future home, to the regret of many friends in the southern part of the city.

Fine boys have made their appearance at the homes of Joe McDevitt, 1039 Seventh street, and John Ridge, 2540 St. Cecilia street, adding much happiness to the Fourth of July celebration of the worthy fathers.

Nic A. Rapier, one of the best known young men in Nelson county, who has just returned from a long stay in New Mexico and Arizona, was here this week visiting friends with his father, Sylvester Rapier, the New Haven banker.

Louis Kieffer and Gus Vacca left Monday to spend the Fourth at the Jamestown Exposition and witness the naval and military celebration there. Before returning they will visit Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York.

Col. Charles P. Dehler, Matt Winn and Andrew Vennie and other Louisville gentlemen who were the guests of Col. Thomas Taggart at French Lick Springs for a week, returned home Tuesday. They had a delightful time and enjoyed their visit very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hannan and sons, of Paducah, are here for their annual summer visit to Mr. Hannan's aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hannan, of 2318 Baxter avenue. Since moving to Paducah Mr. Hannan has been very successful in business, and his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty of that enterprising city.

The marriage of Miss Ada Regina Weir and Harry J. Misbach was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's church by the Rev. Thomas York in the presence of many friends of the young couple, who are very well known in that section of the city. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride for the immediate families and relatives.

Edmund Steinbock, for many years engaged in the tailoring business here and well known in German circles, will sail July 9 to spend three months with his parents in Osnabruck, Germany. His father is eighty-four and his mother seventy-four years old, and this is his first visit home after an absence of twenty-six years. His Louisville friends wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrieber en-

tertained a party of jolly young folks at O'Bannon's on the glorious Fourth. Those in the party Misses Geneva Meehan, Margaret O'Connell, Lula, Lillian and Mayme Schrieber; Messrs. Walter Glette, George Weatherston, Will Comstock, Albert Zachari, Bud Beatty, Bud Kelly, William Sabrie, Mr. and Mrs. Busch and Mr. and Mrs. William Schrieber. In the afternoon they journeyed to historic Floyd's Fork and whiled away the idle hours fishing, boating and being consoled with the antics of that inimitable comedian—Dennis J. Gleeson.

JUDGE DAN FINN.

A Square Deal and Another Chance Makes World Better.

There is a warm-hearted, blue-eyed dapper little Irishman in New York City with an acting motto that if followed by mankind in general would pave the way to the millennium. And it is to be expected that a man whose motto is "A Square Deal and Another Chance," would be best known by an affectionate nickname. Thus Daniel Finn, Police Judge of the First Assembly district, is known to every inhabitant of that district as "Battery Dan," and is uniformly pronounced in a variety of polyglot tongues as "good" but for us. Just prior to Judge Finn's recent departure for a Southern trip the lieutenants of the First—one of the biggest Democratic districts in this democratic country—gave their chief a farewell dinner, at which nearly every race under the sun was represented. During an interview regarding this dinner Judge Finn remarked: "Yes, that was a great send-off for my little trip which I am taking merely for rest and recreation and in order to be all the gladder to get back to old New York again."

"You are pleased with New York and the conditions here, then, are you?" asked his questioner. "Well, I'm an optimist," replied "Battery Dan" with a chuckle, "and though, being a Police Judge, I see much wickedness and suffering I decline to take a pessimistic view of things. I have lived in New York for many years, have seen much growth and many changes in the city and I contend that it is better today than it ever was. Morally, considering its size, New York is the best city in the world. And yet a lot of folks howl about it continually. I admire a reformer who is genuinely desirous of bettering conditions, but a howler about conditions that exist only in his own evil mind I detest."

"Now, at the dinner the 'boys' gave me the other night," he continued, "where could another nation show such a scene? I am Tammany leader for a district in which I think every nation under the sun is represented, and among the district Captains are Italians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, Irish and Germans, and there we sat, men from all corners of the earth and all Americans."

"No need of worrying over a country that gives every citizen such equal liberty and chance. And it is perhaps this spirit of liberty that makes me dislike spurious reformers. They want none to have a chance but themselves and seek to deny others personal liberty. I hear they are even trying to make it a crime for people to have recreation on the Sabbath, wanting boys arrested whose only recreation from work is going to the country and playing baseball. No one dislikes a blackguard, loafer or thug more than I do, but when young fellows are arrested for horseplay, a little fighting or violating minor rules, I can not be too lenient on them. 'Age makes us sage,' but when we are young arrest is usually punishment enough. Why put a stigma on them with which they are taunted for the rest of their lives if they are sent to jail? I want boys to be kind and friendly to one another and I am going to give them a square deal and another chance if I think they deserve it. And I think most of them do. If we look back on all the foolish things we did in our youth we will realize that they might have turned out most seriously for us. And so on his last court day he started on his rest trip "Battery Dan" gave the benefit of the doubt to the poor and unfortunate, calling each prisoner up before him and letting him speak for himself freely and without fear. And to young and old, poor and rich, he has been a most Irish Tammany politician with kindly and painstaking care sought to give to each and every unfortunate a "square deal and another chance" that in some cases will mean a new and better life for wrong doers.

BOSTON HONORS COLLINS.

It is reported that the monument to be erected by the city of Boston to the memory of the late Patrick Collins will soon be finished and will take its place among the finest works of the kind in that city of art and culture. The base will be a solid block of light-toned granite, on which will rest the bust of Collins in bronze. This bust is twice the size of life. On one side of the pedestal will stand a figure of Columbia, seven feet in height, and on the other a figure of Erin of equal size. Elaborate ceremonies are already being planned for its unveiling, in which organizations from all parts of the United States, as well as many representative men, will participate, as the famous Mayor's friends and admirers are to be counted by the legion.

LAWN FETE.

A lawn fete that will embrace a number of new and pleasing features will be given for the benefit of St. Augustine's church on the church grounds, Fourteenth and Broadway, on Monday and Tuesday, July 15 and 16. Father Felten and his friends are making extensive preparations for this fete and promise to entertain satisfactorily all who attend. Each evening there will be an elegant supper, to be followed by an amusing box party. Father Felten is a most worthy priest, a zealous worker among the colored people and deserves the support and encouragement of Catholics generally.

PICNIC AND FIELD DAY

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Children under 10 years of age accompanied by parents free. Take 4th ave. cars via 7th.

Admission Ten Cents.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Late News That Will Interest Members Here and Elsewhere.

Rev. James Smith and Father Kaufman are among the latest acquisitions to Bishop Carroll Council in Covington.

State Deputy Martin, of Green Bay, Wis., went to Regina, Canada, and initiated a class into the new council there.

The charter members of the new council at Greenwich, N. Y., have elected officers and will have the installation July 14.

LeMoyn Council exemplified the second degree Tuesday night and then served a Dutch lunch. This Syracuse council is one of the most progressive in New York.

Denver Knights have completed preparations for the trip to the Norfolk convention and Jamestown Exposition. They will send the Sunshine Club and will visit all the large cities before returning.

Assurance has been given that the fourth degree, conferred for the first time in the Northwest, will be exemplified in Spokane next September. There are 400 candidates for the degree in Washington, Oregon and Montana.

Father Nicholas Bertrand headed the class of sixteen that were led through the mysteries incidental to making them fully qualified Knights at La Junta, Col. The degrees were conferred by teams from Colorado Springs and Pueblo, directed by District Deputy M. W. Purcell.

Bishop Carroll is now nearly 200 strong, and a movement is on foot to secure permanent quarters in the best part of Covington. A waiting list of candidates is in the hands of the council, and preparations have already been begun to have another class initiated on Thanksgiving day.

HINTS ON STYLE.

There is nothing so cool as a white dress.

Instead of the highly ornate parasols of the past natural wood ones now are modish.

Soutache braiding and hand embroidery combined are much seen on the newest linen suits.

Cotton voiles, if made up with plenty of good imitation lace, form dainty frocks for garden parties.

Linings for the sheer cotton gowns are preferably of lawn made into a slip skirt, which may not be elaborately trimmed.

When selecting a scarf be sure to look well at the wash qualities of it, for only light and dainty colors should be chosen.

The more elaborate linen suits are in bolero or Eton styles. Many of them show the Oriental tendency, and all are more or less trimmed.

Sailor lines are preferred for bathing dresses and the wide and collar are often made from linen or silk of a contrasting color. For the dress itself the best material is serge, taffeta, or brilliantine, but more especially the latter.

For seaside wear the sailor suit and bathing dress are the chief items, and neither change much from one season to the next. Duck, linen, galathea, plain or flowered pique and percale are used to make up the sailor suits, which are generally trimmed with braid.

MEET TOMORROW.

The Joint Committee of the Young Men's Institute will meet tomorrow afternoon at Mackin Council club house at 2 o'clock sharp. The members are contemplating running a special excursion train to Owensboro on Sunday, August 11, for the opening of the Grand Council.

FAVORITE OF THE LADIES.

Mr. William J. Repetto the sunny-tempered, silver-tongued manager of Al Kolb's cafe and the one-time Apollo of Fourth avenue, is this week holding forth at Grayson Springs, where those of the fair sex who are so fortunate as to be at the resort are feeding their eyes on him. About two weeks of this and Billy Clifford, of matinee idol fame, will be looking to his laurels.

SCARED BY CROKER.

Richard Croker sent a challenge to Capt. J. H. Greer, owner of the black colt Slieve Gallion, for a match race with his chestnut colt Orby, winner of the last English Derby, at any distance from five furlongs to three miles, which Greer declined to accept. Though snubbed in London, Richard has the quiet satisfaction of making the English turfman take water.

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IRISH REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Brief Sketches of Some of the Most Prominent Who Sacrificed Life and Fortune For American Liberty and Freedom.

What did the Irish do to gain American independence that they should celebrate the Fourth of July? Is a question asked only by those not familiar with American history and its most important and trying period, the war of the Revolution. To give in detail the part played by Irishmen and their children in war, in council, in sacrifice and self-denial to gain American independence, found and support the swaddling republic, would require more space than can be spared in a newspaper. We give brief sketches of the more prominent actively engaged in the field during the Revolution, passing over the hundreds of subordinate officers and privates in the ranks. Even these sketches may convince some that the Irish were in it from start to finish, and did something to make the Fourth of July the one great day of a great people.

General Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland in 1736. Entered the British army at the age of eighteen, serving through the French and Indian war in the Colonies and Canada. He was declared when peace was declared he held the commission of Colonel, though only twenty-three years of age. He traveled in Europe for several years, and in 1772, sympathizing with the American colonies in their protests against injustice, he resigned his commission in the British army and came to this country, finally settling on a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of New York, in 1775, after the battle of Lexington; upheld and urged the cause of the Revolution, and, because of his military experience, was foremost in organizing troops. He was one of the first eight Brigadier Generals appointed by Congress. The importance Canada as a basis of British operations was early realized, and its invasion and the capture of the principal posts was determined upon. Two forces, one under Montgomery, the other under Arnold, were organized and in their march, owing to inadequate supplies, suffered terrible hardships in the midst of the wilderness and the severe winter. Montgomery, without awaiting Arnold's arrival, attacked and captured the forts at St. John's, Chamblée and Montreal, and advanced toward Quebec. The combined American force was smaller than the garrison, lacked artillery, and were greatly weakened from cold and hunger. Montgomery decided to carry the forts by assault, and before daylight on the morning of December 31, 1775, in a blinding snow storm and over ice gorges, Montgomery led his troops. The first barrier was taken after desperate fighting, and on to the second Montgomery calling out: "Men of New York, follow where your General leads." They had reached the base of the barricade, a flash and roar of artillery, and the Americans were repulsed with heavy loss. Montgomery lay dead, pierced with three wounds.

Major Gen. John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1740. His brother James was afterward Governor of Massachusetts. They were the sons of an Irish immigrant. John was a lawyer, but early took up arms. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and in December of that year he and John Langdon, another Irishman, resolved to turn the tables on the British, who were sending out forces to seize arms and ammunition which the revolutionists had secreted. Sullivan and Langdon with a party of "Minute Men" surprised the small garrison at Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, N. H., imprisoned the garrison and carried off 100 barrels of powder, sixteen cannon, several hundred small arms and a quantity of supplies. These they concealed until they were to equip the Colonists who turned them against the British at Bunker Hill. Both were threatened with arrest and execution by the British Governor, but they attended the second Continental Congress in May. In June, 1775, Sullivan was appointed a Brigadier General, and resigning his seat, proceeded to join Washington in the siege of Boston. He was one of Washington's chief aids and advisers, being an adept in discipline and the obtaining of supplies—the two chief worries of the Continental armies. His first discovery brought to the attention of Washington and the Committee of Safety being that the army besieging Boston had only powder enough to fire three shots per man. He managed this so adroitly that the army was supplied without the deficiency becoming known. In the spring of 1776 he was ordered to Canada and assumed command of the survivors of the Montgomery expedition. Finding his position untenable he returned to Crown Point. He rejoined Washington in the defense of New York. At the Battle of Plattsburgh, on Long Island, he so maneuvered his forces as to attack the British, while Sullivan and part of his troops were captured, the remainder of the American force escaped to New York, and on the retreat from New York, across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania, he commanded one of the four divisions. In the battles of Trenton and Princeton he was actively engaged. While the army was concentrated for an attack on Germantown, Sullivan with 1,000 men raided Staten Island, where Tories had been causing much annoyance, and captured 150 of them. For this he was brought before a court of inquiry and acquitted. He commanded the right of the American forces at the Battle of Brandywine, which withstood the attack of the combined forces till nightfall, and two days after surprised and defeated the British at Germantown. He was in command of operations in Rhode Island, but owing to the failure of cooperation by the French fleet, accomplished nothing. In 1779 he commanded the force which suppressed the Six Nations of Indians and the Tories in Western New York. He then retired from the army penn-

less. Sullivan had been one of the wealthiest men in New England, but through confiscation and devastation, and British edicts canceling all debts to him, he lost all. He was elected to Congress for two sessions. He was afterward Attorney General of New Hampshire, member of her constitutional convention, President of the convention which accepted the Federal Constitution, Governor of the State for three years, and Justice of the United States Court for New Hampshire for six years, dying in 1795, aged fifty-five years.

Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony" because of his reckless bravery, was born in East Town, Pa., in 1745. His father, Isaac Wayne, came from Ireland. Young Wayne graduated in mathematics and engineering, was land surveyor of his native county in 1774, member of the Legislature and the Committee of Public Safety in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he resigned his seat, raised a regiment of volunteers and was commissioned a Colonel. Early in 1776 his regiment was ordered to New York and thence to Canada, participating in the Battle of Three Rivers, Wayne being wounded. He conducted the retreat to Ticonderoga, saving the army from capture, for which he was appointed Brigadier General. He was in command of the rear guard of Washington's army in the retreat from New York to Philadelphia, repulsed and held in check the British and later drove them out of New Jersey. Returning to Chester, Pa., he recruited a regiment, joining the army on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, where he saved Sullivan's division from annihilation and successfully covered the retreat from the field. Five days later, September 16, 1777, Wayne turned upon the British at Red Bank, and, being surprised by reinforcements, fought his way through and rejoined Washington. He opened the attack in the movement against Germantown in October, 1777, driving the British into the town. The movement resulted disastrously, and Wayne covered the retreat, finally effectually repulsing the pursuers at Red Bank. Then followed the hardships of the campaign at Valley Forge. To save the troops from starvation Wayne made several raids into the enemy's lines, crossing into New Jersey, bringing in forage, cattle and horses. After months of inaction the British abandoned Philadelphia and started for New York, the American army following. On June 17, 1778, Washington called a council of war to prepare to attack the enemy, but of the seventeen officers present only two—Wayne and Cadwalader—favored Washington's plan. Later Washington ordered an attack, and Wayne was given command of the advance, 700 men. Coming up with the British rear of several thousand at Monmouth, N. J., June 28, he promptly attacked, was repulsed and driven back to a position which he held till ordered to retreat by Gen. Lee. He did so reluctantly. On the arrival of Washington with the main army he reversed the order, and Wayne's force was in the thickest of the fight, which waged all day, ending in the repulse of the British, who retreated toward New York during the night of July 1, 1778. He commanded the successful assault on Stony Point, and in the following year he broke up a Tory rendezvous at Bergen Neck, destroying their fort. In 1781 Wayne and his Pennsylvania troops were ordered to Virginia to assist in checking Cornwallis, and on July 6 attacked his rear guard. In the siege of Yorktown Wayne commanded the two first assaults which captured the outworks, opening the way for the final assaults on the redoubts, in which he and the Pennsylvanians were under the French Gen. Vimeuil. After the surrender of Yorktown Wayne was ordered to Georgia, where after several months' fighting he defeated the Indians and Tories, drove the British into Savannah, which they evacuated July 12, 1782. Joining Greene in South Carolina, the British were concentrated in Charleston, which they abandoned in December, Wayne occupying the city. In July, 1783, after seven years of active service, Wayne returned to civil life; was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for two terms, and in 1792 was nominated by President Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He conducted the campaigns which drove the Indians and their Tory allies from the lake borders and Ohio Valley, and forced England to acknowledge the territory as belonging to the United States. Gen. Wayne died while on his return from a mission to treat with Indians and receive the surrender of British forts on Lake Erie, December 15, 1796.

Brig. Gen. William Irvine was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1741, graduated from the University of Dublin, served as surgeon of the British navy in the war with France, resigning in 1763 and came to America, settling at Carlisle, Pa., where he attained an extensive medical practice. He was an ardent advocate of the rights of the colonies, and in 1774, as a member of the Pennsylvania convention, supported resolutions denouncing British taxation and recommending a Continental Congress. In 1776 he raised a regiment, marched to the relief of the army in Canada, participating in the disastrous battle of Three Rivers, being captured and held a prisoner for months. On his release he was made a Brigadier General and till the end of the war took active part in the campaigns in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, being wounded at Chestnut Hill. In 1782 he commanded at Fort Pitt, defending the then northwestern frontier against the British and Indians. In 1783 he was agent of public lands, then a member of Congress and the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. He was active in suppressing the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, served as superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia till his death in 1804.

Brig. Gen. Stephen Moylan was a native of Ireland, residing in Pennsylvania. He was among the first from Pennsylvania to join Washington at Boston, by whom he was appointed an aide. He did good service as commander of a regiment of dragoons; took active part in the battles at Germantown in 1777, endured the hardships of Valley Forge, was active in New York and Connecticut in 1779, was with Gen. Wayne in his daring raids in 1780, and served with Gen. Greene in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia in 1781, concluding with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Brig. Gen. James Moore was a native of North Carolina, but of Irish descent. His grandfather, the first Governor of North Carolina in 1705, came from Drogheda. Gen. Moore's military service was active, though brief. He organized and commanded the Colonists in a decisive victory at Cross Creek, gaining a signal victory in 1776, for which he was voted the thanks of the North Carolina Provincial Council. While en route with troops to join Washington, shortly afterward, Gen. Moore died of swamp fever.

Brig. Gen. John Patterson, of Berkshire county, Mass., was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Council 1774-5. He organized and commanded a regiment of Minute men. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, and on hearing of it, Patterson and his regiment hastened toward Boston, where they threw up the first fortifications investing the city, and on June 17 repulsed a British assault. After the evacuation of Boston Patterson was ordered to Canada, was defeated in the battle of the Clouds, and escaped with his force, retreating through northern New York to Pennsylvania, joining Washington in time to take part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He participated in the campaigns against Burgoyne in New York, and throughout the northern colonies till the close of the war.

Brig. Gen. James Reed was an officer of the Colonial militia at Fitzwilliam, N. H., when he heard of the fight at Lexington. Gathering his company they hastened to Boston, where he took command of the regiment which aided in repulsing the British on June 17. He was ordered to Canada, and during the retreat fell a victim to smallpox, from which he never recovered, being left blind and deaf, and retired from the army in 1777.

Brig. Gen. James Hogan was a member of the North Carolina Provincial Council in 1775, and served throughout the war in the conflict with the Tories, who were fully armed and equipped in that colony. In 1779 Hogan was promoted to Brigadier General.

Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina, began war on the Tories before the Revolution, being commander of the Colonists in the battle of Alamance in 1771, routing 1,300 Tories. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in 1777, and joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania. He was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 27, 1777.

Brig. Gen. Edward Hand was born in King's county, Ireland, in 1744. Came to America in 1774 as Surgeon of the Royal Irish Brigade of the British army. Resigned and settled in Pennsylvania. When the Revolution began he promptly joined the first regiment, was chosen Lieutenant Colonel and later Colonel. He and his regiment were noted as taking part in every battle from the siege of Boston to the battle of Trenton, doing gallant fighting in the battle of Long Island and covering the retreat of the American army from Brooklyn across East River. In 1777 he was appointed Brigadier General. In 1778 he commanded the expedition which surprised the Indian outbreak in Central New York. Later he was appointed Adjutant General on Washington's staff, serving as such till the close of the war.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Lewis was born of Irish parents in Augusta county, Va. He and five brothers took part in the French and Indian war and were with Washington, where he commanded a company that saved Major Grant's regiment from annihilation. Lewis was captured and taken to Montreal. After the war, on his release, learning that Grant had written to the commanding officer charging Braddock's defeat to Washington and Lewis, he challenged Grant to a duel, and on his refusal to fight, denounced him as a coward and gave him a sound thrashing. He was active in Indian warfare up to the Revolution and was appointed a Brigadier General by Congress. Owing to disagreements with other officers he resigned in 1777, though urged by Washington to continue. He did efficient service afterward in negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in the Ohio Valley.

Gen. Semmel, of New Hampshire, who sacrificed his fortune to furnish supplies to the Colonial troops, was an officer of the Minute men who attacked and pursued the British sent to Concord to destroy military stores, aroused the Colonists, brought on the battle of Lexington, routed and chased the British back to Boston. He served as Adjutant General to Washington till forced by ill-health to retire, later served under Lafayette and was killed in the assault on the Yorktown redoubt in 1781.

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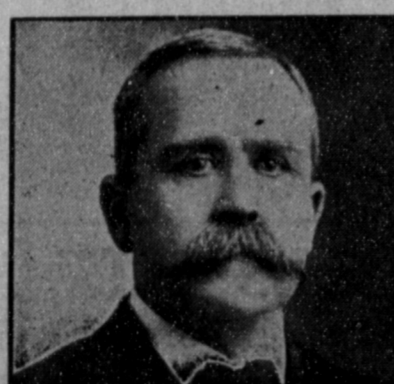
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Carriages furnished for all occasions.
1225 W. MARKET ST.**GLENCAIRNE**The Home of Richard Croker
Overlooks Beautiful
Dublin Bay.Here the Ex-Tammany Chief is
Much Sought After by
Old Friends.In Sympathy With Home Rule
And Could Easily Run For
Parliament.**STILL TALKS OF POLITICS FREELY**

Everybody has admiration for a game man, even though they may not love him. When Richard Croker, an Irish-American, was "boss" of Tammany Hall and a leading Democratic politician, he was abused like a pick-pocket. He did not say a word, but went right along attending to his own business. When he got through with politics he went to Ireland to live. Lately he won the English Derby, which is considered the greatest honor that any Englishman could be given. The very idea of the Derby purse being carried off by an Irish-American was shocking, but nevertheless it happened.

Richard Croker now lives at a beautiful country place in Dublin Bay, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Parliament. It would not surprise the Kentucky Irish American should he accept a nomination and be elected.

Mr. Croker is much sought after by American correspondents, but he says little. His place in Dublin Bay is known as Glencairne, and was recently described by a Dublin correspondent who says he found Mr. Croker a very cordial host. Describing the home of Mr. Croker this correspondent says in part:

The entrance gate, in solid cut granite, seems rather strange to an Irish eye, and looks like the gable of a house in an old Belgian town like Broeges. The lawns and flower beds are laid out in great taste, and the garden are a perfect riot of green and color.

There are few buildings in Ireland like Glencairne. Most of the great residential houses in this country were erected in the eighteenth century, when domestic architecture was conceived in somewhat commonplace vein. Glencairne is not unique, but is certainly exceptional in Ireland. It is a noble pile, crowned with an Irish tower in the center and a beautifully chaste Italian portico running from the hall door to the west, round the building to the south, and so to the gardens. The house is built of cut granite, and part of the wall of the original building, once the residence of a well known Irish Judge, is incorporated in it.

The grand hall is the principal feature of the house. It is a large apartment in dark mahogany, with an elaborately carved and massive old Irish mantelpiece. Around are tables and writing materials, chairs, etc., as in a sitting room, and on the walls are portraits in oil of Mr. Croker's favorite horses and photographs of some of their famous relatives. All the chief rooms of the house radiate off this central hall, including the two I have already named, and the dining room and drawing room. In fact, standing in the grand hall you feel that you are in touch with the whole house. For the main staircase rises out of the hall also and so brings you at once to the upper part of the mansion.

The staircase is a noble one, six feet wide, also in carved dark mahogany. At the top there is a stained-glass window, with the arms of the various branches of the Croker family as given in Burke. On the left of the staircase, as you go up, there is a fine piece of tapestry, showing Glencairne itself, with gaily dressed women on the lawn. Setting aside the oratory and the fine corridor, there is nothing upstairs that Mr. Croker seems to be anxious to show you, except an old-fashioned bed in one of the rooms, which once, it appears, belonged to Daniel O'Connell. The dining room is the most spacious room at Glencairne. The thing in this room, however, which Mr. Croker shows you with most interest is a quaint and Oriental-looking bowl, which he tells you with much satisfaction once belonged, like the old bed upstairs, to Daniel O'Connell. It is a punch-jug which would hold about a gallon of that inspiring concoction, which, according to a Cork poet, was accidentally discovered by St. Patrick; and Mr. Croker informs you, as he looks at it affectionately, that it was presented to the great Irishman by some of his admirers while he was in Richmond prison.

No one takes a keener or more sympathetic interest in the present Irish political crisis than Richard Croker. Moreover, there is no one who is more intimately consulted and whose advice is considered of greater value by the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party than the former leader of Tammany Hall. The suggestion that Mr. Croker should join the Irish Parliamentary representatives in the House of Commons is the outcome of the spontaneous desire of his Irish friends, and although this active participation in the advancement of Ireland's interests is thus far refused by Mr. Croker, it is still hoped by a large section of the Irish public that his objection may be overcome. There is no rivalry between Mr. Croker and John Redmond, the Irish leader, and the mention of Mr. Croker's name to succeed Redmond is absurd. Mr. Croker said:

"There is no disposition in Ireland to carry the present agitation for home rule to the point of violence. The present Nationalist members of Parliament have the full confidence of the Irish Home Rule party. I participate no split between the anti-sectarian and clerical divisions of the party. The United Irish League will retain full control of the

home rule movement. The home rule cause is on the whole stronger in Ireland today than when Gladstone's bill was killed by the House of Lords. I believe the sentiment is fully shared by Irishmen in all parts of the globe. The movement for advancing Ireland's commercial interests by giving preference to all Irish goods is becoming a factor in the situation and should be earnestly supported by the Irish in America, for what is this but home rule in a small way?"

"The practical duty of Irish-Americans at the present moment is to contribute liberally to the home rule cause. The Irish members of Parliament serve without pay and no cause can be properly advanced without working funds. Politically Irish-Americans might materially advance the cause if they had sufficient power in America to influence the Government to bring pressure upon Great Britain by a retaliatory tariff or other treaties. Irish prosperity has on the whole been increasing in recent years. This is due to two causes, partly to the continual emigration, which is reducing the strain upon the limited capacity of the country to support a large population under the present land system, and partly to the patriotic movement above referred to at home and abroad in support of the Irish industries. The British Government is most unwise in refusing home rule to Ireland. If it was granted Ireland would become one of the most faithful adjuncts of the crown. I feel assured that if the King had the settlement of the question home rule would be granted and that confidence is shared by a great majority of the Irish people, with whom King Edward is most popular."

GOD'S GIFTS TO MAN.

When the Almighty Power the earth did form
He divided day from night,
And placed in space the mighty sun
To warm and give it light.
And from that heat the seed of life
Has flourished to our day.
As man and beast, fish and fowl,
Exist upon its ray.

The sun's warm ray may give us life,
But can not ease us of grief,
When lying on a bed of pain
From which there's no relief.
'Tis then that death, God's greatest
gift to man,
Will clasp us to its breast,
Saying, "Peace unto thy troubled
soul.
For I will give you rest."

Another gift from Nature's God,
Who knew our wants and needs,
He planted in the human mind
That passion known as greed—
The motive power of progress
That has advanced mankind
From the rude hut of Adam
To the Palace of our time.

Love and affection are other gifts
From the Power that gave us birth,
Transplanted here from heaven
For his children on the earth.
The tie that binds us to our own
Makes home the seat of love,
And planted in our mothers breast
That kindness from above.
—Finegan.

UNITY READY.Indiana Y. M. I. Grand Council
at New Albany Next
Month.

Unity Council, Y. M. I., is making preparations for the entertainment of the Indiana Grand Council of the order, embracing the Councils of Indiana and Michigan, which will meet in annual grand convocation in the Indiana city on August 27. Owing to lack of hotel accommodations which the hotels of New Albany afford the arrangements have not been entirely completed, and it is possible that the hotels of Louisville will be called upon to take care of some of the council.

The first session of the meeting will be held at St. Mary's church, where high mass will be conducted by the Rev. Father George C. Borries, assistant rector of St. Mary's and Grand Chaplain of the order. About fifty delegates are expected to attend the meetings. The grand officers, all of whom are expected to be present, are as follows:

Grand President Robert M. Riley, of Indianapolis; First Vice President J. Hauck, of Lawrenceburg; Second Vice President Louis R. Hart, of Seymour; Grand Secretary James E. Denny, of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer Charles F. Pfeiffer, of New Albany, and Grand Directors C. J. McBaron, of New Albany; Dennis J. Quinlan, of Terre Haute; John Reichle, of North Vernon and Joseph S. Sauer, of Brazil.

Unity Council will be represented in the Grand Council by three delegates. The order has made rapid strides during the past year both in accessions to membership and in the acquisition of new territory. Tipton and Logansport are two flourishing Indiana towns which will be represented in the grand council for the first time at this meeting.

The Committee on Arrangements which has in charge the details of the convocation is composed of the following: Charles F. Pfeiffer, Chairman; Peter W. Feter, C. J. McBaron, Richard Fleming, Charles Skelly, Frank Zoeller and Fred Reisz.

MOURN HER DEATH.

The death of Miss Lydia Fagan caused widespread gloom in New Albany, where her life had been spent. She was a young woman of many admirable traits of character, and among her friends and relatives she was a great favorite. Miss Fagan was the daughter of John Fagan, 36 Vincennes street. Her funeral took place Monday morning from Holy Trinity church, of which she was a devout member. Rev. Father Curran officiating at the mass of requiem and speaking feelingly of the exemplary and Christian life of the deceased.

STRIKING WHEAT FIGURES.

The United States is the largest wheat growing country in the world. Our crop last year reached a total of 735,261,975 bushels. Russia came next with 450,000,000. This country grows one-fourth of the world's wheat.

SIMPLE LIFELed by His Eminence James
Gibbons, the Great Ameri-
can Cardinal.Lives in a Plain House and
Does as Other Baltimore
People Do.Is a Hard Worker, Rising at
6 o'clock Every Morning
in the Year.**SMOKES THREE CIGARS A DAY**

Cardinal James Gibbons, the highest Catholic dignity in America, is a man who believes in the simple life. When strangers go to Baltimore they naturally look up the Cardinal's residence, expecting to find a palace, but they are disappointed. The Cardinal lives in a plain old-fashioned house, and the furnishings are of the ordinary kind found in American houses. The American Cardinal's simple life has been the source of comment because it differs so much from that of the Cardinals who live in Rome. In a recent magazine article a writer describes how one of the Roman Cardinals is received when he goes out calling. This Cardinal is Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

"When Del Val accepts an invitation to a private residence or a foreign embassy he is received at the foot of the stairs, according to the old Roman fashion, by two servants with lighted torches, who escort him to the reception rooms and await his departure in the corridors. He is accompanied wherever he goes by a gentleman-in-waiting—a gorgeous figure in knee breeches, cocked hat and sword—who sits in his carriage, stands near him at church functions and walks behind him when he takes his exercise. He drives in a vehicle, sombre and heavy, drawn by two black stallions with flowing manes, etc."

America's Cardinal affects none of these things. He has no "palace," but lives in an old-fashioned roomy mansion which is officially known as the "Cardinal's Residence," and is thus designated on the Cardinal's stationery. When he drives anywhere it is in a plain cab hired for the occasion. When he goes for a walk, either for exercise or on business, he goes alone, his spare form being a familiar one on the streets of Baltimore. His attire, except when in the pulpit, is of the plainest, differing but little from that of any other priest save for the flat red scarf at his neck, the zucchetto of the same hue upon his head and the amethyst ring upon the third finger of his right hand, which are the insignia of his rank and which it is his duty to wear at all times. He has no bodyguard, no personal attendant, no gentleman-in-waiting. While Merry del Val, in Rome, "does as the Romans do," Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, so far as outward appearance goes, "does as the Baltimoreans do." This much all Baltimore knows of him.

The big, old-fashioned mansion occupies almost two-thirds of the block on Charles street, between Mulberry and Franklin, in what was formerly the most fashionable section of the Monumental City. Business has encroached upon the neighborhood, however, crowding the one-time residents into other sections and leaving the Cardinal's home surrounded by millinery, tailoring and other establishments, with here and there a boarding house. Extreme simplicity marks the furnishings of the entire establishment. The main hallway is tiled and devoid of furniture except a grandfather's clock and three straight-backed chairs. In the reception rooms the furniture is extremely plain. No carpets nor rugs cover the floors. In the north side of the main hall, opposite the Cardinal's study, is the office of Rev. P. C. Gavan, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, who together with Bishop Curtis, the Vicar General; Rev. W. T. Russell, the Cardinal's Secretary; Rev. William A. Fletcher, rector of the parish, and the Rev. Louis O'Donovan, constitute the Cardinal's official family and live under his roof-tree. The domestic arrangements are in the hands of three Sisters of Providence, aided by Nathan, a stalwart young colored man, who acts as butler and man of all work, and Harry, a boy of about fourteen, who answers the doorbell and makes himself generally useful. Not a very expensive entourage for a prince of the Church.

The Cardinal arises at 6 o'clock, spends an hour in meditation and prayer, says mass in the Cathedral and breakfasts at 8. Then he takes up his morning mail, which includes letters from all parts of the country. He then takes a walk and mingles with the people of Baltimore like any other American citizen. Dinner at 1:30 p. m., after five hours of hard work—a piece of meat no larger than a man's hand, two vegetables, a slice of bread and a cup of tea. It may be added in this connection that roast lamb is the Cardinal's favorite dinner dish, and this is the only meal His Eminence really enjoys. Supper at 6:30 p. m.—a piece of toast, a cup of tea, an apple, and sometimes, though very rarely, a piece of cold meat about the size of one's index finger. The Cardinal smokes. Three mild cigars a day are his limit.

When at home he can look out of the window of his study, and but for intervening buildings could see the spot upon which stood the house in which he was born. Almost under the shadow of his residence is the ancient Cathedral, the first erected in America, in which he was ordained a priest at the age of twenty-seven; raised to a Bishop's seven years later; elevated to the Archbishopric, which he now holds, eleven years later, and after a further lapse of eight years invested with the red hat of a Cardinal.

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Home Phone 1497, Cumb. Main 1497.

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Outing

This beautiful park has
improved this season and
with new equipments thro-
ties or Societies should of
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contracts.

\$100,000 Worth of Goods Will be Closed Out

Time Set for the Clearance---Monday, July 8, to Monday, July 29.

We have \$100,000 worth of goods remaining in our wholesale stock and we are determined to effect an absolute clearance before inventory which is August 1. This gives us but two short weeks to clear the stock and in order to do it, we will quote prices regardless of present worth. Our sole object is to clear the stock—no matter the loss. Your object should be to come here and take advantage of the offerings, which undoubtedly have never been equalled at this time of the year.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THIS CLEARANCE SALE.

And prudent shoppers can ill afford to miss the event. Be on hand early Monday morning and do your shopping before the store gets crowded.

The Time to Buy is Now **J. BACON & SONS** The Place to Buy is Here

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.
MARKET STREET BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.
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CORDIAL WELCOME

Given the Catholic Knights by
Branch 25 Tuesday
Night.

In response to the invitations issued last week by Branch 25, Catholics of America, St. John's Hall was thronged Tuesday night, and when the meeting adjourned all felt that they had spent a profitable and pleasant evening. President William Meehan occupied the chair and stated that after a short business session there would be a discussion of the changes ordered by the last national convention in which all were invited to participate.

The last Supreme Council made some changes in the rules, and it was the purpose of hearing them fully explained that the members of the local branches were invited to attend. Coming to the city from the Supreme Delegate Michael Reichert was unable to be present, but his place was ably taken by Very Rev. Father J. J. Meehan, ex-Supreme Treasurer, and Very Rev. Father Martin, Patrick, Holy, Theo. Kirn, Michael J. Ford, Rudy Minton and Eugene McCarthy, of the Uniform Rank, who fully explained the necessity for and the working of the new law, which was necessary to perpetuate the order. The meeting was good natured and harmonious and many different opinions were expressed, but after a full and free discussion it was deemed best to refer all the questions to the central committee with the request that that body call a general meeting of all the Knights before any further action be taken. Before adjourning cigars were passed around and all retired with praise for Messrs. Meehan, Desse, Mann, Hill and the members of Branch 25 for their hospitality.

HELPED MANY REFORM.

Francis Murphy, the noted Irish temperance advocate of blue ribbon fame, died Sunday morning at Los Angeles, Cal., where he has made his home for some years past. He was seventy-one years old, and death was the result of his advanced age. Murphy was prominent in the temperance field. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1836, and served in the army throughout the civil war. The "blue ribbon" movement was under his direction in Pittsburg in 1876. He was an eloquent and effective speaker and a man of magnetic appeal. The greatest of his countrymen, he had hundreds of devoted men—men who had been induced to become good and reliable citizens, and the heads of households. He had induced thousands to sign the pledge, and for a sake wanted to live to be 100 old.

YEARS DON'T SHOW.

Among the many old residents of this city none present a stronger appearance than Val Lester, for years a resident in this paper. For years he runs back to the time when he was on Main street, and there is any dispute as to happen in the long ago the old-timers leave the decision to him. The excellent and old-timers of the Fifth-street, Green street, and every street visited by gray-haired men who remember him as a young man were still boys. Age seemed to smile and hearty hand which he greeted his own favor some—fifty years.

WILL ASSIST.

Next Messrs. Thomas Meehan, John Heenan, Joseph Leelan, representative of the Board, visited the Auxiliary for the Irish in the Irish summer festival will give at Sunday, July 22. They will be the exception by the officers and the officers of the Hibernians will support, which all the success of the festival.

FOR THEM.

The committee of the Knights of America are preparing their annual celebration, they intend to surpass even here this year. Arrangements are now under way, and a pleasant surprise is being planned for the Catholics of this city.

AS PARK BOUGHT.

The State Board of Agriculture has bought the Douglas Park improvements and thus

secured a permanent site for the Kentucky State Fair, which will be held here every fall. Other sites were looked over and given careful consideration, but none possessed advantages like Douglas Park. The fair will open September 16 and continue for the entire week.

DUBLIN HONORS CROKER.

The Dublin Corporation last Monday conferred the freedom of the city upon Richard Croker. This great honor has been conferred upon several other Americans, and shows the feeling the Irish have for this country.

ARCHBISHOP ON STAFF.

Archbishop Ireland has accepted an appointment as Aid-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief James Tanner of the G. A. R., and will ride with him in his carriage in the Grand Army parade at Minneapolis, on August 15.

MEET IN JULY.

The national convention of the St. Patrick's Alliance of America is announced to be held in Frankford, Pa., during the month of July. This must be a rather new or very small organization, about which very little is known.

WOMEN'S INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the strongest women's fraternal insurance organization in America, will this year hold its national convention at Springfield, Mass., the opening session following the Pontifical high mass on the morning of Tuesday, July 16.

POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The celebration of Pope Pius X's golden jubilee as a priest will begin September 18 next, and continue throughout the succeeding twelve months, concluding on September 18, 1908, the actual anniversary. The Holy Father has expressed the wish that no money be wasted on costly entertainments, receptions and the like.

IRISH SILK COPE.

A beautiful cope of Irish white silk, with a clasp of Irish gold in Celtic design, is being made in Dublin for presentation to His Holiness Pius X. on the occasion of his coming jubilee. The design of the clasp is purely Irish, as everything about the cope and clasp will be. A jeweled spectacle case is being wrought of Irish material also for the Holy Father.

OMAHA GREAT EVENT.

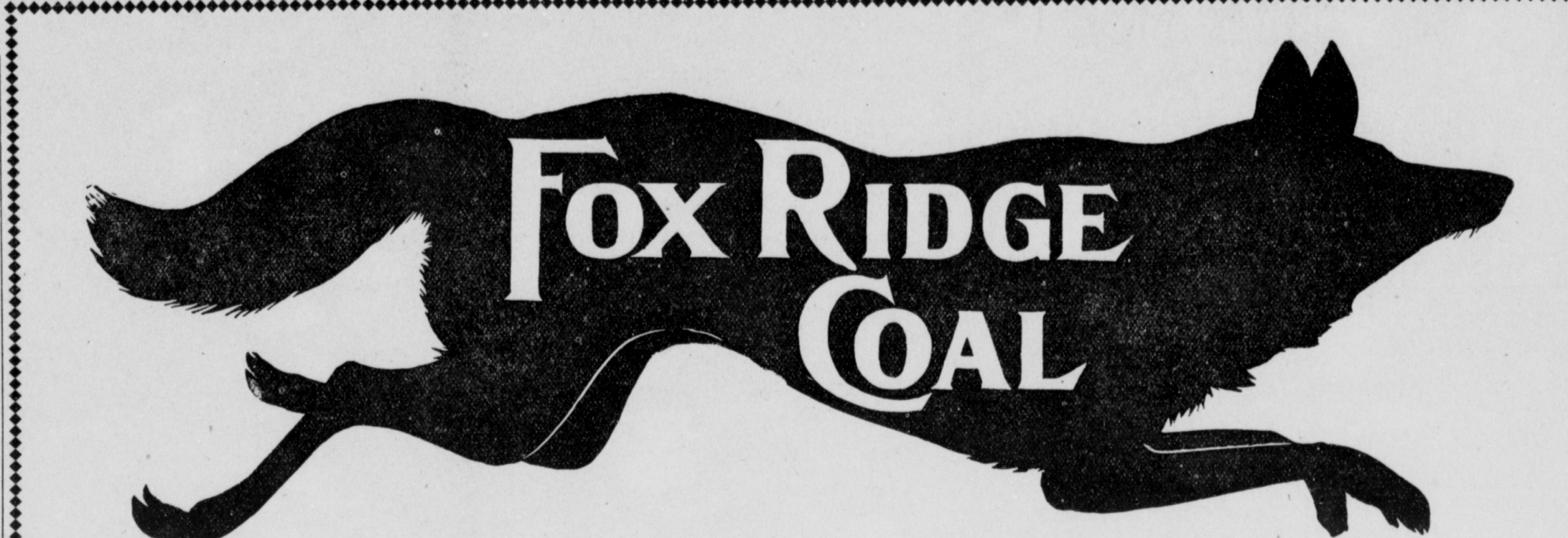
An event that will mark an epoch in the history of the church in Nebraska will take place on the first Sunday in October, when the corner stone of the new Cathedral at Omaha will be laid with solemn ceremonies. The details of the celebration have not yet been arranged, but it is planned to make it the greatest religious demonstration that Nebraska has ever seen. Many Archbishops and practically all the Bishops in the West and Middle West will be present, while hundreds of clergy will be in attendance.

FALL RIVER'S NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Daniel Feehan, rector of St. Bernard church at Fall River, Mass., who is named as successor of the late Bishop Stang, of Fall River, was born in 1855, and graduated from St. Mary College, Montreal, in 1876. He studied theology at Troy Seminary and was ordained September 20, 1879. Father Feehan is recognized as a clever man. He is strong, ardent, pious and eloquent, fond of work and capable of doing a large amount of it, a man who has been an inspiration for moral effort, temperance and education, and is today in all that makes up a good man's life, a splendid example of the best type of the American Catholic priest. He has been examiner of the clergy and a diocesan confessor.

STEAMSHIP IN WARFARE.

The first officer of the United States navy to use steamships in warfare was Commodore David Conner, says the Boston Globe. He was quick to see and approve the advantages possessed by the submerged propeller over the exposed side wheel. He entered the navy a few years before the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He was then eighteen years old and he entered with the rank of midshipman. He soon had an opportunity of seeing the briskest fighting of the war. He was a Lieutenant on the Hornet when she captured the Peacock and the Penguin. In the latter action he was severely wounded.



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IRISH NATIONAL GAMES

Promise to Be the Season's
Greatest Outdoor
Event.

The Irish national games and summer festival of the Ancient Order of Hibernians promise to be Louisville's biggest outdoor event of the season. Meetings of the various committees are being held regularly and all reports indicate progress. Interest in the field games continues to grow and many entries have been received. Last Sunday the General Committee held an enthusiastic meeting, and so encouraged were the members that they will be disappointed if there is not an attendance of over 10,000. It is expected that quite a number of our local societies will be entered in the single and team events, but those that will attract most attention are the contests arranged for the girls and women. The grounds at Ninaweb Park are being put in the best of condition and on July 25 will present the finest athletic field in the city. Among the divisions there is a rivalry in the sale of tickets that make success certain with anything like fair weather.

VINCENTIANS.

The Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society meets next Monday night. President Campbell and Secretary Doyle have important information for the members and hope all will attend. The programme and arrangements for the annual communion at St. Anthony's on July 21 will also be announced.

MACKIN COUNCIL SUNSET.

Mackin Council's sunset excursion for its members and friends will take place this evening on the steamer Columbia, leaving the foot of First street at 5 o'clock. A band of music will be on board and there will be dancing and refreshments. Miss Leota Bierach and Aulyn Kanston will accompany the excursionists and will render several selections from the successful opera recently given by the Mackin Choral Club.

HEROIC STATUE.

"Fighting Phil" Sheridan—a nation's hero and Illinois' adopted son—is to be immortalized in heroic bronze in Chicago. First steps toward the erection of the statue of the man who, by "Sheridan's ride," turned defeat to victory at Cedar Creek, were recently taken and already have progressed to the selection of the sculptor, the adoption of the design and the location of the site. The movement was started by the Irish Fellowship Club at its regular Saturday luncheon, and the organization which holds dear the memory of the dashing cavalry leader as that of a fellow Irish-American has pledged the fulfillment of the pro-

ject. Gen. Sheridan's home for many years was in Chicago. After the war he won his bride there. His glory was Chicago's and Illinois'. It is for Chicago, the projectors of the movement feel, to repair whatever neglect may be responsible for the fact that the city so long has been without a striking memorial to him.

The commission provides for a statue in bronze one-half greater than life-size. It will represent Gen. Sheridan as a man of peace as well as of war. It will depict him coming home from the war holding the reins of his horse in one hand, and his hat in the other, with his head slightly inclined in acknowledgement of honors bestowed upon him. The long, straight sword, which he always carried, is sheathed by his side, and the horse stands with curved neck, as if proud of the greatness of its burden. In size the statue will be similar to that of Gen. Logan, erected in Grant Park, and will cost about \$50,000. It will be placed at the north entrance of Lincoln Park, at the head of Sheridan road.

SAME OLD TALE.

The Catholic Advance of Wichita asserts that prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas. It is the old story and proves that neither communities nor States can be made good by the passage of laws that savor of extremism.

PRETTY CUSTOM.

One of the prettiest religious customs in all the world prevails in Mexico. No matter what may be the station or wealth of individual members of a parish, all are dressed alike when they attend church. Women may and do possess Parisian gowns, but they are not for vulgar display in the house of God. All women must dress for church in plain black gowns, with black mantillas for the head. Thus do the priests of Mexico impress on their people that notwithstanding earthly disparity, all are equal in the sight of God.

KEPT COOL.

A man and his wife were once staying at a hotel, when in the night they were aroused from their slumbers by the cry that the hotel was afire. "Now, my dear," said the husband, "I will put into practice what I have preached. Put on all your indispensable apparel and keep cool." Then he slipped his watch into his vest pocket and walked with his wife out of the hotel. When all danger was past he said, "Now you see how necessary it is to keep cool." The wife for the first time glanced at her husband. "Yes, William," she said, "it is a grand thing, but if I were you I would have put on my trousers."

IRISH MUSIC

Hath Charms to Soothe or Stir
the Heart of Any
One.

A writer after reading a poem in "Voices from Erin" makes these graceful observations: "Isn't that Irish, and isn't it soulful and sweet—so much so that it almost causes one to wish he were Irish, if he is not? There is a soulfulness about Irish poetry not found in that of any other land, and that is because the children of Ireland are so loving and so loyal. No matter how far they may be from the island, nor how kindly nor how badly the fates are treating them, they are ever ready to sing a cheery heart-song for Ireland far away. These songs appeal to those of us who are not of the tribe of St. Patrick, and all because they are sung from the heart out, because they are true and because they are soulful.

"The Irish minstrel laughs as he sings of the pleasures and pastimes, and real tears trickle as he chants the sad stories of Ireland. The flavor of Irish song is so rich and so peculiar, and so delightful that it can not be mistaken, nor can it be imitated even by those who are adepts at making poetry, and experts in counterfeiting tone and flavor. As you know, a clever Irish song hath charms to soothe or to stir the heart of anyone who has a bit of sentiment in his make-up."

INCIDENT OF SHILOH.

During the battle of Shiloh an officer hurriedly rode up to an aid and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the fieldglass," said the aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Cheneral, I wants to make one report—Schwartz's battery is took." "Ah!" said the General. "How was that?" "Well, you see, Cheneral, de Sheshenists come up in front of us, and de Sheshenists come up in rear of us, and Schwartz's battery was took." "Well, sir," said the General, "you of course spiked the guns." "Vat," exclaimed the Dutchman, in astonishment, "schp'ke dem guns, schp'ke dem nice new guns! No; it would schp'ke dem." "Well," said the General sharply, "what did you do?" "Do?" By jiminy, we charge—the Cherman brigade, Cheneral—we charge and took dem back again!"

In order to prevent milk from burning while being boiled first rinse the saucepan thoroughly with cold water and rub it with a little fresh butter before pouring in the milk.

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